

WEATHER FORECAST.  
Rain to-day, colder to-night; to-morrow fair and considerably colder.  
Highest temperature yesterday, 48; lowest, 42.  
Detailed weather reports on last page.



IT SHINES FOR ALL

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PRICE TWO CENTS.

## PLANS FINISHED TO GREET GREAT VICTORY FLEET

River Review and Parade  
on Land Part of Celebration  
for Mayo's Ships.

TO HONOR BRAVE MEN  
Secretary Daniels and Other  
Notables to Join New York  
in To-morrow's Welcome.

When Vice-Admiral Albert W. Grant sat down to dinner last night aboard the U. S. S. Despatch, which was formerly John D. Archbold's yacht Vixen, he had the satisfaction of knowing that the programme for to-morrow's reception of the ten American dreadnoughts which helped the British Grand Fleet keep the Germans caged was complete down to the last item.

The ships that are coming and the ships that are here had all been assigned to berth at about 100 to 150 fathoms for officers and sailors had been arranged; the warships on the Atlantic had been warned against coming along too fast and had promised to loaf as required; charts had been prepared showing the public just where the vessels were to be and how to reach them, even to the nearest subway station and postoffice, and a thousand and one details had been perfected for the victory review.

Admiral Grant's flagship is the New Mexico, lying off 18th street in the Hudson River. It is expected that the ship will contact with persons on shore whom he must consult and who wish to consult him, he established an office on the Despatch, and had her made fast to the naval pier at the foot of West Ninety-eighth street, with telephone connections and a telegraph office near by.

Navy Officers Tested to Limit.

There he and his aid, Lieutenant-Commander Seymour Holliday, have been trying to prepare for the review and at the same time answer a million and one questions from the thousands of men of the fleet. As Admiral Grant was in the best of humor when The Sun talked with him last night, it may be assumed that he is always that way, for the rush of the last few days has tested him to the limit.

His understanding was that they were coming home by way of the shores and would go direct to their home stations. The public will see plenty of these warships, however, at the review yesterday. There were sixteen of them in the North River. Some of them will be on hand when the Pennsylvania leads the battleships up the Hudson to-morrow morning.

Altogether the number of ships assembled will not be as large as that of the Hudson-Fulton review, when all nations were represented, nor of the Taff review in 1912. But the splendor of the occasion is more than offset by the fact that the vessels for which New York is now preparing an enthusiastic welcome are home, not from the tropics of tropical basking, but from the war they helped to win.

Secretary Daniels's Plans.

The Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Daniels will leave Washington at 2:40 P. M. to-day and will spend Christmas night on the Mayflower, which will arrive to-morrow morning and anchor off of Twenty-seventh street. The Mayflower will start for the Statue of Liberty at 8 A. M. to-morrow. Mr. Daniels has invited these guests to go on the Mayflower with him. The members of the Cabinet, of whom Secretary of War Baker and Secretary of Agriculture Houston will surely be there; Admiral Grant, R. N., Commander in Chief of the British naval forces in the western Atlantic; the senior naval officers of the Allied nations; members of the War Council; Bernard M. Smith, chairman of the War Industries Board; Vance McCormick, chairman of the War Trade Board; A. Mitchell Palmer, Allen Property Custodian Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor; Vice-Admiral Albert Graves, commander of the cruiser and transport fleet; and Mrs. Graves; Rear Admiral H. H. Usher, commander of the Third Naval District, and Mrs. Usher; Gen. Devan C. March, Chief of Staff of the Army; Major-Gen. J. Franklin Bell, commanding the Department of the East; Major-Gen. David F. Shanks, commanding the Port of Embarkation; Major Hylan (who, however, will probably be with the city official party on the police boat patrol); Dr. John A. Harris, chairman of the naval committee of the Mayor's committee on national defense; former Ambassadors James W. Gerard and Henry Morgenthau, and former Minister Henry van Dyke.

Near the Mayflower will ride the converted yacht Aztec, flying the flag of Franklin D. Roosevelt, Assistant Secretary of the Navy. His guests will be the naval committee of the House and Senate and other Congressmen, including Uncle Joe Cannon; Governors of States, Gov.-elect Alfred E. Smith, Rear Admiral Burrage, Rear Admiral William Strother Smith, member of the Naval Consulting Board, and the senior attaches of the foreign legations.

Fleet Expected on Time.

The naval authorities are confident that the Pennsylvania, Admiral Mayo's flagship, will pass the Statue of Liberty at almost exactly the scheduled hour, 9 A. M. The ships of the home fleet now in the Hudson will remain

## Pershing and March Exchange Greetings.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24.—The American armies in France and at home exchanged Christmas greetings to-day by cable. Gen. Pershing cabled to Gen. March:

Please accept for the officers and men of the American army in the United States cordial Christmas greetings and best wishes for the coming year from the American Expeditionary Force.

Gen. March replied: Christmas greetings to yourself and the American Expeditionary Force. A Happy New Year and a speedy return home.

## TAX BILL FIGHT STARTS FRIDAY

Senate Conferees Likely to  
Win Most in Coming  
Struggle.

MEASURE IS TEMPORARY

New Congress Almost Sure to  
Revise It in Important  
Features.

SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE SUN.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24.—The revenue bill will enter its fourth and stormiest stage of consideration Friday, when the conference managers of the House and Senate will meet for the first time to plot out their scheme of adjustments of the numerous and fundamental differences between the examples of their handiwork.

The House, which adjourned to-day after a five minute session, will designate as its managers of the conference Representatives Kitchen (N. C.), Rainey (Ill.) and Dixon (Ind.), Democrats, and Fordney (Mich.) and Moore (Pa.) Republicans.

Senate Cut Total Hard.

When the House reassembles the bill will be reported as having passed the Senate and at once these conferees will be formally designated. Thereupon begins the arduous work of reconciling the views of the two legislative bodies as to what shall be the final product of their labors.

Among the changes wrought by the Senate committee the most important is the reduction in the amount of the gross levy of the proposed revenue law. The House had planned to produce \$320,000,000 out of the scheduled items contained in its bill. In the three months that the Senate committee has been at work, the Senate itself deliberated over the bill the war came to its abrupt conclusion; the occasion for this stupendous drain upon the wealth of the nation ceased in a measure to exist.

The bill which the conferees will take up is framed to exact a total levy of \$573,000,000 in the next fiscal year through income, individual and corporate, and war profits of industry during the calendar year 1919. For the following year the levy on these items of revenue productivity will be based on a basis of two-thirds of that laid upon 1918, and the balance of the proposed law this will be the levy for ensuing years.

Of course, it is not to be supposed that the law as now framed will continue to be the revenue law of the land for the next two years. The Congress will start for the political complexion. The changes wrought throughout the country must make many changes necessary within the next twelve months.

Dual System Likely to Win.

But following the debates of the Administration Congress has framed its legislation in this fashion and until the new Congress can settle down to the work of revision this law must stand. The House conferees have yet to be sounded on the question of this dual system. That they may refuse to accept the dual system in this respect, however, is unlikely, for the House, like the Senate, still remains in the power of the Democrats, and the Administration pleas are listened to with even greater respect in the House than in the Senate. It is fair to assume the the modification which the conferees will effect will incline more to the lines of the Senate than to those of the House bill.

CANDLES FOR 5,250 YEARS.

U. S. Troops Had Big Supply When War Ended.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24.—The signing of the armistice left the American expeditionary forces in France with enough candles to keep one burning continuously and without interruption for 5,250 years, according to an official statement to-day from the office of the director of purchase and storage of the War Department.

The primary use of the candles was to furnish light in the trenches and dugouts.

## GIBBONS FEARS PATERNALISM, NOT SOCIALISM

Cardinal Anxious Over Industrial Control by U. S. Officials.

DIVISION IS CALLED BEST

Relies on Common Sense of Labor to Prevent Any Radical Revolt.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 24.—Cardinal Gibbons in a statement to-day said that he had no fear that socialism would become an issue to be dreaded in the period of reconstruction, and that the good sense of the American working people would check any social upheaval. He said:

"We ought to rejoice particularly on this Christmas occasion, because it is the first Christmas festival in five years we have had the happiness of celebrating in the midst of universal peace either actually attained or dawning upon us."

"And I think, too, that the example of energy we see in the prosecution of the war is a matter for rejoicing; for it has shown the world the capacity of America and Americans. We have sent to the fighting forces provisions and munitions of war in enormous quantities. We have sent billions of money and millions of men; and for this tremendous effort on the part of America we have not asked for any compensation. We ask neither an inch of territory nor a dollar in money. Our only reward is to be the consciousness of having done our duty, of having helped to make the world free and having helped to win a just and glorious peace."

Hopes for Permanent Peace.

"I earnestly hope that this peace has come to stay; that we will know no more war, and that in our day and for all future generations disputes between peoples will be settled not by the sword but by the voice and pen of conciliation, which are mightier than the sword."

"As for the outcome of the negotiations now about to begin in Paris it is hard to express an opinion. We can only hope that they will be directed by wisdom and justice and that selfishness may be subordinated. Nations must be counseled and helped; they often times let their own interests blind them to the rights of others and to demands of fair dealing, but we may hope that in the light of what we hope is the dawning of a better day for all humankind, they will be wise and fair dealing may prevail over the interests of individual nations, and that the peace negotiations may be ended at an early day."

"I feel no anxiety with regard to the future of our country. I feel that we will go on, that we will make progress toward a far better understanding among all our people; that our accomplishments in the war will be as a light to guide us to the accomplishment of better and finer things of peace; that our people as a whole, after their experiences in the last couple of years, will be of a broader vision in the future and of a higher courage, that the soul of the nation will be more alive and more responsive to the higher appeal."

No Fear for Labor Future.

"Much concern seems to be felt about the labor situation throughout the country and there are fears as to the outcome of the readjustment period. I feel little troubled about that. I am sure the working people of the country are men of intelligence and common sense; they know their own well that their condition here is better than men in similar stations anywhere else in the world and that the disposition of those who employ them is to treat them justly and generously. They know these things, and they know, too, that any social upheaval would bear more heavily upon them than upon any other class and would hurt them more than it would hurt any other class."

"As for the spread of socialism in America, which some dread, I feel no apprehension whatever, and feel there is no reason for apprehension. No man or set of men can raise a storm in this country without some real grievances, and every Socialist in the land down to his heart knows there are no actual grievances about which he can justly complain. Certainly no grievance that would warrant the overturning of the social structure and the ruin, industrial and of every other kind, that would ensue. And the working people of the country know this as well, and I have no fear that they will be led astray by the specious doctrines of socialism to their own undoing."

"Fears as to the labor situation, fears about the spread of socialism and kindred doctrines do not trouble me. The only apprehension I might have would be with regard to the consolidation of control of the great public interests of the country in the authorities of the Government itself. These interests are vast and wide-reaching and control the well being of millions of men, such interests as the railroads and the telegraphs, as well as others. I should be sorry to see these things put under the direction of any Federal Administration."

"I am employed in these industries and utilities would form the preponderant interest in any Administration and would tend to a perpetuation of power. I believe in a division of power and think it best for the country. I should be sorry to see any invasion by the administrative department of the Government upon the rights of the other departments. The builders of our Government provided for a Government of check and balance. A Government in which the executive, the legislative and the judicial departments were kept separate and distinct and each department was made independent of the other."

## GRAVE PERIL IN ANY VICTORY BY THE BOLSHEVIKI

British Government to Place All Facts Before Wilson.

WANTS MILITARY RULE

Former Russian Premier Says This Is Only Satisfactory Solution.

LONDON, Dec. 24.—The British Government will lay before President Wilson all information it has gathered respecting the Russian situation, which is the cause of considerable anxiety in some circles here.

Despatches from Archangel point out that the Bolshevik forces there are well supplied, and that they include good fighting material. Any serious reverse to the Allies in northern Russia, who have an enormous front to guard, would result, it is said, in the territory being overrun by the Bolsheviks and probably the massacre of the Russians who have been friendly to the Allies.

It has been suggested that more seasoned troops should be sent to Russia. Sections of public opinion here and in France, however, are opposed to entering into further large venture in Russia which might mean the starting of a new war.

PARIS, Dec. 24.—Important conferences in an effort to find a ground for cooperation between the Allies and the United States on the one hand and the order loving patriotic elements in Russia on the other were held yesterday at the Russian Embassy, to-day's newspapers report.

The Entente Governments, the press accounts declare, are completely in accord in a decision to refuse to undertake a vast military expedition into Russia. It is considered the part of Russia herself to get together her orderly elements which when united, it is declared, will find support and practical help forthcoming from the allied nations and the American Republic.

Allied intervention in Russia is essential, declares V. N. Kokovtsov, formerly Russian Premier, in a statement to the morning newspapers.

"A military dictatorship," he said, "must be established. However recent a solution may appear to French minds, a military dictatorship alone can put an end to the present anarchic regime and permit the establishment of a new, healthy and honest Government. Should the Allies not intervene it would permit the Bolsheviks to strengthen and extend their grip on Russia, thereby bringing about close political relations between the two countries."

"Will the Allies intervene? Frankly, I hardly think so. I bring from London a rather pessimistic impression. It is that capital they aspire, above all, to complete the settlement of the caliginous which upset the world and are afraid of the mere idea of fresh complications."

Paul N. Milukoff, former Russian Foreign Minister, who was accused last July of Germanophile leanings, has been ordered to leave Paris according to the Matin.

Prof. Milukoff obtained a passport for France at Constantinople by mistake, the newspaper says. He had been in Paris four days.

Milukoff, many years was one of the most prominent liberal leaders in Russia. He has been the leader of the Constitutional Democrats. He played an important part in the revolution of March, 1917, and was appointed Foreign Minister in the first revolutionary cabinet, retaining that position until May 16, 1917.

Various reports of counter-movements against the Bolshevik government headed by him.

BOLSHEVIKI MAKING

PROGRESS IN WEST

Penetration of Esthonia Continues, Germans Retreating.

Stockholm, Dec. 24.—The Bolsheviks are making considerable progress with their penetration of Esthonia territory, the official statement of the Esthonian republic for Monday shows. They have taken Dorpat, about twenty-five miles west of Lake Peipus, and have forced the Esthonians back on the Wessenberg front, northwest of Lake Peipus. The German forces in this region are continuing to fall back upon Riga. The text of the statement reads:

"The Bolsheviks have taken Dorpat. Our troops are retreating on the Wessenberg front. German troops are marching toward Fellin, en route to Riga."

## WILSON AT FRONT; REVIEW TO-DAY; NATIONS TO FIX LEAGUE PLANS; SENATE BREACH CAUSES ANXIETY

UNIFORM PLAN  
TO BE DEvised  
BY ALL ALLIES

Organization Will Present Principles at the Peace Congress.

WILSON MEN ALARMED

Feeling Grows That President and Senate Should Have Understanding.

By the Associated Press.

PARIS, Dec. 24.—An international organization has been formed to secure uniformity of principles respecting a league of nations for presentation at the peace conference.

This action follows Premier Clemenceau's recent suggestion to Leon Bourgeois and Baron d'Estournelles de Constant that the advocates of a league of nations should reconcile their differences and present a common front before the peace congress.

International Bureau Opened.

An international bureau accordingly has been established with offices in the Boulevard St. Germain for the purpose of reaching an accord among the British, French, American, Italian and all other national organizations supporting the league.

It is expected that three separate English societies will be consolidated under the presidency of Sir Edward Grey.

Three Italian societies, at Rome, Milan and Turin, will be similarly consolidated.

The initial meeting, held last night, was for the purpose of arranging plans for the harmonizing of viewpoints into one joint declaration of principles. A telegram already has been forwarded to the American and British societies with the purpose of establishing a common agreement.

Confident of Agreement.

M. Bourgeois said the differences at the meeting largely were detailed and that they would be reconciled little by little until the influence of the sessions became world wide as regards a joint declaration before the peace conference.

It is understood the representatives of all nations have virtually agreed on the principles of compulsory arbitration and the limitation of armaments, and that the chief differences regarding reconciliation are the economic penalties to be enforced against nations making war and whether the maintenance of peace shall be enforced by military measures. These latter points are the main ones of which the international organizations now are endeavoring to establish a common ground.

WILSON'S FRIENDS

SEEK SENATE AID

President's Prestige Abroad Threatened by Discard.

SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE SUN.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24.—In view of the delicate and somewhat embarrassing situation in which the American peace delegation now finds itself abroad there is developing here a pronounced effort to bring about some sort of a compromise between President Wilson and leaders in the United States Senate who will have most to do with ratification of the peace treaty.

Friends of the President frankly admit that something must be done without too great delay to convince the Senate and the American people that the American peace delegation and the Senate are not working at cross purposes to such an extent that they cannot hope to compromise their differences.

Hope is expressed that harmony

Continued on Second Page.

## Timely Xmas Mail of Soldier Scribes

S. P. Adelson of Company C, Forty-sixth Railroad Transportation Corps, sends over a card expressive of the season's greetings. He adds: "You don't know just how much good these smokes carry across the deep sea to us. They are messages of good cheer and have made it possible for us to forget pain, danger and hardship to defeat the autocratic enemy."

A number of such Christmas cards from the soldiers still in Europe are drawn from this morning and may be read on page 7.

## Wilson's Christmas Message Tells U. S. European Peoples Are For Secured Peace

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24.—President Wilson in Paris sent to the American people to-day the following Christmas message:

I hope that it will cheer the people at home to know that I find their boys over here in fine form and in fine spirits, esteemed by all those with whom they have been associated in the war and trusted wherever they go, and they will also, I am sure, be cheered by the knowledge of the fact that throughout the great nations with which we have been associated in this war public opinion strongly sustains all proposals for a just and lasting peace and a close cooperation of the self-governing peoples of the world in making that peace secure after its present settlements are formulated.

Nothing could constitute a more acceptable Christmas reassurance than the sentiments which I find everywhere prevalent.

## THIRTY SLAIN IN HAMBURG RIOTS

Returning Soldiers Shot by Revolutionary Guards in Streets.

DR. LIEBKNECHT IN FAVOR

Radicals Have Upper Hand and Are Forcing Workers to Go on Strikes.

SPECIAL CABLE DESPATCH TO THE SUN FROM THE LONDON TIMES SERVICE.

THE HAGUE, Dec. 24.—According to the latest report from Hamburg conditions in Germany are growing increasingly serious. A traveler who left Hamburg last Thursday says Dr. Liebknecht, the leader of the Spartacus group, again is gaining ascendancy there. This is due to the question of wages and hours. Workers in many industries have been earning during the war good wages which were absorbed by the high cost of living. An eight hour day now has been introduced, but the workers wish the same wages paid that they formerly received for longer hours.

As this is refused they are striking in great numbers. Some of the large cable works employing many thousands completely stopped operations last Tuesday, all employees going out on strike. Last Thursday morning troops returned to Hamburg from the front. About 250 men of the 128th Regiment entered the city mostly under the influence of drink, and attempted to plunder shops, which led to serious disturbances.

Revolutionary soldiers were stationed at various points with machine guns, which they used with deadly effect. Thirty persons were killed and twenty-three more or less injured. The disturbances continued until 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

This informant who saw these disturbances said Liebknecht's people entered the factories, threatening workers at the point of the revolver and demanding that they leave work instantly. Many yielded, partly to threats and partly because they were glad for an excuse for idleness. He thought Liebknecht would be the first President of the German republic.

All Dutchmen are being dismissed from the employment of Germany, as their places are wanted for returning German soldiers. Many women who have been doing men's work during the war are now obliged to surrender their places to men, which has produced ill feeling.

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U-157 NOT SURRENDERED.

Big German Submarine Is Held at Trondheim, Norway.

PARIS, Dec. 24.—German have not complied completely with the clause of the armistice providing for the delivery of all their submarines, according to the Matin.

The newspaper points out particularly in this connection the presence at Trondheim, on the Norwegian coast, of submarine U-157. This is a vessel of the most recent type, displacing 1,500 tons, credited with having made a cruise of four months and a half without making port.

HOHENZOLLERN RICHES BARED.

Royal Family Owned \$225,000,000 in Properties.

PARIS, Dec. 24.—Seizure of property owned by the Prussian royal family (the Hohenzollerns) would produce immediately 900,000,000 marks (approximately \$225,000,000 under normal exchange), according to figures compiled by the Frankfurter Nachrichten.

EX-KAISER'S ILLNESS DENIED.

Private Despatch Hints at Exaggeration.

SPECIAL CABLE DESPATCH TO THE SUN FROM THE LONDON TIMES SERVICE.

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LONDON, Dec. 24.—A private despatch from The Hague suggests that reports of the serious illness of the Kaiser and Kaiserin be accepted with reserve.

## President to Dine With Men at Chaumont and Address Them.

WILL MEET PERSHING

Leaves for Calais at 6 P. M.

and for London in Morning.

SEES FOOD CONTROLLER

Hoover and Hurley Call to Discuss Relief Work and Shipping.

By the Associated Press.

PARIS, Dec. 24.—President Wilson left Paris to-night for a week's trip which will take him to American Army headquarters at Chaumont and to England. He was accompanied by Mrs. Wilson, Rear-Admiral Grayson and a small party. The President is traveling by military train and will reach Chaumont in the morning.

The President will spend twelve hours in the Chaumont region, where he will take Christmas dinner with the men at their mess and review American soldiers. After the review he will deliver an address which he already has prepared. Later he will inspect the billets in several of the villages, and, returning to Chaumont, will be the guest of Gen. Pershing and his staff for formal dinner.

British Programme Stands.

The President will leave American headquarters at 6 o'clock this evening for Calais and Thursday morning will embark on a warship for England. So far as is known here there will be no further changes in the President's programme in England unless the British Government suggests them.

On his arrival at Chaumont the President will be met by Gen. Pershing, the French General commanding in the district, the Prefect and Mayor of Chaumont, French and American guards of honor and an American band. After his reception at the city hall the President will review troops composed of one infantry battalion from each of these divisions: Sixth, Twenty-ninth, Seventy-seventh, Eighty-third and Eighty-second. There will be an artillery unit from the Seventy-seventh Division and two troops of the Sixth Cavalry.

After lunch at the headquarters of the Twenty-sixth (New England) Division the President will return by automobile to Chaumont. On the way he will stop at several small towns where American troops are stationed to inspect the quarters and talk with the men.

Sentiment Touches French.

The announcement of the President's intention to share the American soldiers' mess on Christmas Day has appealed strongly to French sentiment. It is being widely touched by attention to the "poules" and to the soldiers of the allied armies.

American officials here are deeply interested in the reception which will be accorded the President by the British people, and especially in the Manchester industrial districts where the President himself looks forward with high expectations to review of the troops on his visit to England.

With his return to Paris from England on New Year's the President hopes that the most necessary preliminary organization of the American Commission will be completed. The business of beginning to make peace may get under way if by then the other Governments concerned have named their delegates. Official notification of the appointment of the various delegates, it is believed, will come within ten days, although it is realized that the British delegates may not be chosen until the elections are entirely out of the way.

The coming of German delegates is still in an indefinite stage, while the question of Russian representation has gone no further than some informal discussion between the American Commissioners and prominent Russians here. Doubts are being expressed by some diplomats that the conference actually can begin work the first week of January as expected. Some of them are inclined to think that the first meeting might not be held until February.

Hopes Return Will Be Unnecessary

In that event the President's plans would be somewhat disarranged because he has been planning to return to the United States before February 15, with a good deal accomplished, in a preliminary way at least. The President will be ready to return to Europe in the spring, but hopes that this may not be necessary.

President Wilson's engagement of Foreign Affairs to-night. He paid a visit this morning to Premier Clemenceau.

The members of the American peace delegation will take a Christmas holiday. Secretary Lansing will visit his two sisters, who have been doing war work at the front.

Herbert C. Hoover, American Food Administrator, and Edward N. Hurley, chairman of the American Shipping